

19990511.ba v02_n541.bam.990511

>From ???@??? Tue May 11 23:56:13 1999
Message-Id: <199905111311.IAA04855@sco.theporch.com>
Date: Tue, 11 May 1999 08:10:29 CDT
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 2541

BOATANCHORS Digest 2541

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) Re: LSB Mod - Receiving??
by John Kolb <jlkolb@cts.com>
- 2) Re: LSB mod for military radios
by John Kolb <jlkolb@cts.com>
- 3) Neutralizing Cap Wanted
by "Joseph J. Curry" <jjcurry_trilix@compuserve.com>
- 4) Inverted speech
by Ralph Parker <rparker@istar.ca>
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by David Medley <davemed@uswest.net>
- 6) wireless book
by "James F. Wood 253-7886" <WOODJ@mail.firn.edu>
- 7) Re: LSB mod for military radios (long)...0ooooooooohhhhhh!
by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
- 8) Re: LSB Mod - Receiving??
by Morris Odell <morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au>
- 9) Re: LSB mod for military radios (long)....Fini?
by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
- 10) Re: recommended lube
by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
- 11) Re: LSB mod for military radios (long)....Fini?
by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
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by Ron Hershey <rhershey@europa.com>
- 13) RE: Dymek mystery box
by "Ed Tanton" <n4xy@att.net>
- 14) 1999 Mil Radio Collector's Group pictures on-line
by mblair@gruumsh.irv.ca.us
- 15) Dayton
by Sandra L Knepper <slkst29+@pitt.edu>
- 16) unusual tube?
by "Mike Warren" <w5maz@earthlink.net>
- 17) Need late production R-388 manual
by "Mike Warren" <w5maz@earthlink.net>
- 18) Connectors and NOS Tubes

by Chris <c_sieg@conknet.com>
19) Re: Dymek mystery box
by "Catherin Dentremont" <cdent@tenet.edu>

Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 10:44:46 -0700 (PDT)
From: John Kolb <jlkolb@cts.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
cc: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: LSB Mod - Receiving??
Message-ID: <Pine.SCO.4.05.9905101035410.23452-100000@sd.cts.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

On Mon, 10 May 1999, Don L. Davis wrote:

> One problem: How do we easily "receive" LSB on a USB rig? Run the
> audio through the same audio box as used to invert the spectrum for
> transmitting? Will this processing (RX or TX) distort the audio
> excessively?

I see lots of cheap "speech descramblers" sold in the back of electronics magazines - these may not produce high quality audio. Certainly a high quality inverter could be made - a good use for the 250 kHz or 80 kHz mechanical filters that are available dirt cheap, as someone else pointed out.

John

Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 11:01:07 -0700 (PDT)
From: John Kolb <jlkolb@cts.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
cc: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: LSB mod for military radios
Message-ID: <Pine.SCO.4.05.9905101055410.23452-100000@sd.cts.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

On Mon, 10 May 1999, David Ross wrote:

> Thanks for the note of explanation. Can a DC receiver detect ISB?
>
> At 10:25 PM 05/09/99 -0700, John Kolb wrote:
> >A DC receiver would detect a LSB signal exactly the same way it
> >detects an USB one.

No, a DC receiver would recover ISB with the two sidebands,

which contain eifferent audio signals, mixed together. If the two sidebands were the same, it would be an AM signal or DSB (double sideband), not ISB (Independent sideband). While we are used to listening to stations with someone else on freq, and using our brain to process and ignore the unwanted signal, the people that ISB audio channels are normally fed to, would not be willing to do that :)

Yes this is on topic for boatanchors - I once owned one of the prototype GE receivers which were all tube, DC receivers with ISB capability :)

John

Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 14:36:41 -0400
From: "Joseph J. Curry" <jjcurry_trilix@compuserve.com>
Subject: Neutralizing Cap Wanted
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <199905101436_MC2-752A-8593@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

Fellow Boatanchor Enthusiasts:

I am in need of a neutralizing capacitor for a new project. Because of space restrictions, I cannot use the parallel plate type capacitors. I need to use the piston type as made by EF Johnson. The capacitor is formed between a bottom cup and a coaxial cylinder that is inserted into the cup. Johnson's part number was N250 (.25" spacing) or N375 (.375" spacing). The capacitor thus allows for variable capacitance at constant breakdown voltage, which the parallel plate units obviously don't do. Either one will work.

Ladies and gentlemen, please check those junkboxes. Even if the insulators are cracked, but the cup and cylinder are OK that will do.

Please respond to: jjcurry_trilix@compuserve.com

TNX and 73,
Joe

K3ICO
AMI #721
=

Message-Id: <3.0.5.32.19990510121642.007c4d00@istar.ca>
Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 12:16:42 -0700
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Ralph Parker <rparker@istar.ca>
Subject: Inverted speech
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

An amusing anecdote:

I don't remember how they did it, but back in the 50's a couple of locals experimenting with phasing type dsb/ssb discovered that they could generate inverted speech, probably by switching the phase one of the stages somewhere. So they played with it, reciting "Humpty Dumpty" instead of saying endless "hello"s or "testing"s. It came out "Hinkpo Dinkpo...". So of course they had to put "Hinkpo Dinkpo..." back in to see if they could recover "Humpty Dumpty...".

I remember hearing them on the air (75 meters).

Perhaps one of you chaps could try it to see if it still works.

VE7XF

Message-ID: <373741A5.F357B096@uswest.net>
Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 13:29:26 -0700
From: David Medley <davemed@uswest.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: New Web Page
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I have just put up a new Web Page at
<<http://www.users.uswest.net/~davemed>>

This page is designed to help those interested in or working

on a Collins/Motorola R-390 receiver. It does not cover the R-390A which is adequately covered elsewhere.

I have included a very nice discussion on the repair of the BFO unit by Robert Herrendeen and I will be happy to include

any other material that anyone may have on the repair and feeding of this BA masterpiece. I would like to get some good material on the tuning slugs and their differences for example.

Lets get some discussion going on the R-390 gang.
Regards
Dave KI6QE/7

Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 16:50:36 -0400 (EDT)
From: "James F. Wood 253-7886" <WOODJ@mail.firn.edu>
Subject: wireless book
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id: <C250ZXXL03UDI*/R=FIRNVX/R=A1/U=WOODJ/@MHS>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

T The boys of the wireless book by Frank V. Webster, 1912
Good condition with green book tape over spline etc.
5.00 plus postge.
Jim N4ACS
wood_jim@hotmail.com

Message-Id: <199905102102.RAA23844@flash.naxs.net>
From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>, <jlkolb@cts.com>
Subject: Re: LSB mod for military radios (long)...0ooooooooohhhhhh!
Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 18:01:01 -0400

John Kolb replied to Arden's question:

>On Mon, 10 May 1999, Arden Allen wrote:
>
>> You still have one problem left as David Newkirk points out. The
>> transmitted sideband is still ABOVE the RF carrier frequency (upside
down
>> erect sideband, or right side up inverted sideband?). You can't depend
on
>> an absolute receiving frequency because you don't know exactly where the
>> "carrier" is unless told where to listen. Not a problem if you are just
>> tuning the bands and listening. I don't think military rigs have split
>> mode capability so you would have to change operating frequency between
>> transmit and receive. I don't think we have a practical modification
yet.
>
>I don't think that's a problem - we have to invert both the transmitted
>audio and the received audio, since the mil rig is on the wrong
>sideband for both tx and rx.

John is correct here. In fact, if you use the military method of frequency specification, the receiver tunes the same frequency. This is because the frequency is specified as the center of the transmitted channel. Ham usage is different; we specify the frequency of the suppressed carrier instead (which seems more logical to me).

Assume you are using 1.5 kHz as the fold-over frequency. This means the original audio frequencies are subtracted from 3 kHz. Audio from, say 350 to 2800 Hz will be "flipped" (inverted) to 200 to 2650 Hz and transmitted as upper sideband. On the other end, the receiver will hear this as a lower sideband signal exactly 3 kHz higher in frequency (or as the inverted signal if received as upper sideband on the original carrier frequency). Maybe some more numbers will help:

If the original carrier frequency is 1 MHz, and plain audio is fed to the rig as above, the RF USB output will be a band of frequencies from 1.000350 MHz to 1.002800 MHz. A receiver designed for USB reception would be tuned to 1 MHz to recover the proper audio - 350 to 2800 Hz.

But if inverted audio is used instead, the RF USB output will now be a band of frequencies from 1.000200 MHz to 1.002650 MHz. Now, if the receiver, tuned for LSB reception, sets its carrier frequency to 1.003000 MHz (3 kHz higher), it will properly detect the original audio as the difference frequency. Note that the recovered audio has a 180 degree phase shift which is normally totally unimportant.

In the first case, the military standard would call for a transmitting frequency of 1.001575 MHz USB. In the second case, the receiver would be set for:

1.003000 MHz - $(1.000350 + 1.002800) / 2$ or 1.001575 MHz LSB.

Old timers may recall seeing some early amateur SSB gear that had two dial markers - one for USB and the other for LSB. In these, the carrier frequency of the balanced modulator was shifted to one side or to the other of the single symmetrical bandpass filter which determined the sideband. When the carrier was above the filter response, LSB was generated. When the carrier was below the filter frequency response, USB was generated. Later rigs got around this by using either two sideband filters (like the Drake T-4x) or by shifting another oscillator in the mixer chain by the same amount (like the KWM-2, I think). Note that Collins filters may be supplied as symmetrical, upper, or lower sideband.

For those wanting to play with audio frequency inversion, there is a complete chip to do this for cordless telephone use by Motorola, the MC13100. This integrates a dual conversion FM receiver, an audio compandor

system, dual phase-locked loops, supply voltage monitoring, a frequency inversion scrambler, and a computer interface in the same chip. Using close to 8300 active devices, its complete schematic would make an R-390A schematic look tiny and simplistic. It might be easier to design and build a simplified homebrew system than it is to just read the MC13100 data sheet! :-)

The original frequency inversion technique was used by the telephone company as early as the 1920's in Trans-Atlantic telephone calls using AM. They developed better security methods as receivers with BFO's became common. An AM only receiver would receive the garbled transmissions. But a selective receiver with a BFO could receive regular transmissions on two slightly different frequencies. With FM, the technique is more secure. [But I won a bet with a local Sears salesman who claimed I could not understand his cordless phones' transmissions with a scanner. I just used an HF receiver tuned to the IF of the scanner. The difference between FM, PM, and SSB is slight for small deviations. The audio was not wonderful but perfectly understood.]

With a DSP, this form of frequency inversion is relatively simple. It is not simply inverting bits but the algorithms are fairly simple. Essentially you program what amounts to a phasing SSB system. As Roberta pointed out, a Hilbert transform takes care of the 90 degree phase shift network for audio, and the carrier is generated as two separate sine and cosine signals.

If the above has not confused you, check out the Weaver or third method of single sideband generation. This relies on folding the audio information instead of using the wideband phase-shift audio network.

73, Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ ornitz@tricon.net

Message-ID: <37375AA1.D4910058@vifp.monash.edu.au>
Date: Tue, 11 May 1999 08:16:01 +1000
From: Morris Odell <morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: LSB Mod - Receiving??
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi all,

Being reasonably familiar with modulation theory I tended to gloss over a lot of what was being discussed on this subject, but last night by amazing coincidence I found myself playing with the ideal boatanchor to

illustrate all of this.

I mentioned last week that I had found a non-working Racal RA 121B ISB adaptor for the RA-17 receiver. Last night I received a manual copy and had it working in no time. This device had the distinction of having the most dud tubes I have ever found in a BA as well as a broken wire from some heavy handed work by the DPO. I also had to make a replacement cover - what is it with these people who remove covers and never put them back?

It's a wierd device. It mixes the 100 KHz IF from the RA-17 down to a 18 KHz IF for some heavy filtering through potcore LC filters to separate the carrier (if present), and the two sidebands. It then reinserts the 18 KHz carrier through 2 product detectors to recover the two independent sidebands. The 18 KHz BFO can be locked to the incoming carrier and there's a tuning indicator consisting of a little 3 inch CRT which displays a lovely Lissajou figure that resolves into an ellipse or line at the lock point. When used with the RA-117 which has an additional mixer the sidebands are inverted so there is a switch marked "RA-17 / RA-117" to allow the adaptor to be used with either receiver and the front panel switch USB/LSB marking will remain accurate.

The interesting bit is way the 118 KHz heterodyne oscillator is tuned. Apart from a +/- 10 KHz fine tune you can switch in an extra fixed +/- 3 KHz offset. In conjunction with a fiddle of the RA-17 dial this allows either sideband to be heard through the "opposite" channel where it is heard inverted. When I first got it going this is exatly what happened and a certain announcer on the ABC never sounded better! It does amazing things to music too.

When you listen to a strong BC station in ISB mode the two sidebands do sound a little different presumably due to asymmetries in the reciver passband, and tuning differences in the RA-121B sideband filters.

I haven't aligned it fully yet so I can't comment definitively on its performance. Certainly it works OK on ham SSB transmissions at the moment but I do think my homebrew solid state product detector adaptor sounds better and locks to an AM station much more readily.

When I get the 549 Tek storage CRO fixed I'll sweep the filters and see if that improves things.

73 de Morris VK3DOC

Message-Id: <199905102237.PAA25421@mail-gw5.pacbell.net>
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

Cc: <jlkolb@cts.com>
Subject: Re: LSB mod for military radios (long)....Fini?
Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 15:38:10 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Barry;

How do you use this

> Assume you are using 1.5 kHz kHz as the fold-over frequency.

to get this?

> This means

> the original audio frequencies are subtracted from 3 kHz.

> Audio from, say

> 350 to 2800 Hz will be "flipped" (inverted) to 200 to 2650 Hz and

> transmitted as upper sideband.

That makes sense if you are multiplexing (mixing) with 3KHz, but where does 1.5KHz come in?

Vhutz dis "foldover" ting?

Message-Id: <199905102327.QAA19767@mail-gw5.pacbell.net>
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: recommended lube
Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 16:27:53 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

The little wheel that rolls along the inductor has always amused me because it seems to contradict common sense with regard to electrical contacts. Just rolling along a piece of metal doesn't guarantee a good contact. A so called "dry" contact it can't be, it must be "wet". A wet contact is used in a circuit where there is enough voltage and current available to produce enough of an arc just prior to contact that any debris is overcome by the rearrangement of the contact's metal. The voltage and current available in a transmitter's roller inductor is certainly wetness. In fact, there can be enough current to burn anything that gets in the way and produce a chemical compound that may be detrimental to reliable contacting. Anything that is a poor conductor will be "cooked" trying to carry the current. Why

would anyone want to use moly-whatchacallit?

The rule I follow is, make sure the metal is clean and lubricate it with a material that is designed to burn in a benign way. Contact greases are designed to burn and produce harmless compounds that remain suspended in the lubricant. Lubricants function to keep contacts electrically clean by washing the contacting surfaces and carrying away debris. Caig, among others, makes such a grease. If one insists on metal particles, they must be able to alloy easily with the contacts. Silver is best but only in the proper lubricant vehical. But, as others have warned, conductive lubricants have a way of being accidentally transferred to places where they can cause trouble. I would use just a quality grease and clean and relubricate periodically.

Now back to that little wheel rolling along.....

Arden Allen KB6NAX Vallejo, CA gumbear@pacbell.net

Message-Id: <199905102326.TAA09263@flash.naxs.net>
From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: LSB mod for military radios (long)....Fini?
Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 20:24:52 -0400

Arden and the group,

The "folding frequency" is just a mathematical description of the process; it is used only to simplify the explanation of the process. The difference in frequency below 1.5 kHz will be flipped an equal amount above 1.5 kHz. Thus a 1 kHz signal is 500 Hz below 1.5 kHz. After frequency inversion, it will be 500 Hz above 1.5 kHz which is the same as $3 - 1 = 2$ kHz. A 1500 Hz signal will not be flipped. The folding frequency is always half the actual frequency needed for the full inversion.

In the Motorola part I mentioned, a number of "scramble" carrier oscillator frequencies are available:

Scrambler Modulation Frequency	Lower Corner Frequency	Audio Passband Upper Corner Frequency	Bandwidth
-----	-----	-----	-----
4.414 kHz	267.2 Hz	3902 Hz	3635 Hz
4.355	263.7	3850	3586
4.267	258.3	3772	3514
4.223	255.7	3733	3477
4.129	250.0	3650	3400
4.099	248.2	3624	3376

4.000	242.2	3538	3296
3.982	241.1	3520	3279

Note that the carrier frequency must increase as the bandwidth increases. This chip is for telephone use and in this application, it is desirable to have a wider bandwidth than the 300 to 2700 Hz often seen in ham gear. Three kilohertz is a good compromise for the narrower bandwidth, and it makes for easier math too!

Remember the original input signal must be band limited rather well if you do not want signals higher in frequency than 3 kHz "folding over" into the desired audio range.

73, Barry WA4VZQ ornitz@tricon.net

 Message-ID: <3737C11D.FE82D1F1@europa.com>
 Date: Mon, 10 May 1999 22:33:17 -0700
 From: Ron Hershey <rhershey@europa.com>
 MIME-Version: 1.0
 To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
 Subject: Dymek mystery box
 Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
 Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I was very pleased to pick up a Drake R4(no letter) receiver with 10 external crystals this weekend. However, it came with a couple accessories that I can find no information on. I've searched the web with several search engines to no avail.

First is an Ameco model PCL nuvistor preamp. It seems pretty straightforward, having a 5-position bandswitch to select from 1.6 mc up to 54 mc and a tuning knob to tune within the band. The power is taken off the Drake accessory socket and there are just input and output jacks for the antenna. The jacks look like automobile antenna receptacles. I don't know what the input and output impedance's are and whether they match the 50-ohm antenna input of the Drake.

Second is a McKay Dymek DA-100 whatzit. The cabinet is a black metal box with wood side panels and looks like a piece of vintage stereo gear. There is no label anywhere on the chassis describing its function. The front panel has an on/off switch and a five-position switch marked output impedance ohms/output attenuation db. The five settings are 500 ohm 0 db, 100 ohm 0 db, 50 ohm 20 db, 50 ohm 10 db, and 50 ohm 0 db. The back panel has two RCA jacks labeled aux ant and output, a UHF coax receptacle labeled 100M, and an AC power cord. Would I be correct in assuming this device is supposed to match the antenna impedance to the

receiver input impedance?

Any further information or advice would be greatly appreciated.

Regards,
Ron Hershey

From: "Ed Tanton" <n4xy@att.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE: Dymek mystery box
Date: Tue, 11 May 1999 02:25:26 -0400
Message-ID: <000001be9b77\$0ed77f90\$01010101@n4xy>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

SSubject: McKay Dymek DA-100 whatzit.

Hi Ron... I have a similar unit... except mine is a different model: a Mackay Dymek DA-100-D. Mine has similar controls, but is cream colored. Being an active antenna, mine also has a separate ~ 1M antenna mounted on a small plastic box, intended for outdoor (or attic I suppose) remote mounting using the coax that comes with it. I don't THINK there is anything in the box-I've never checked to see if there is any isolated DC going through the coax, that would be going to an at-the-mast preamp. Of course, it could also have a matching xfmr for the small stick that should come with it. You might try powering up the unit, and checking on the antenna input to see if there's any DC present. If not, then I'd stick a 5 or 10 ft wire on that input, power it up, and I expect you'll have an active antenna.

72 / 73 Ed N4XY email: <n4xy@arrl.net>

Message-Id: <199905110829.BAA29125@gruumsh.irv.ca.us>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: 1999 Mil Radio Collector's Group pictures on-line
Date: Tue, 11 May 1999 01:29:32 -0700
From: mblair@gruumsh.irv.ca.us

I uploaded a dozen of the pictures I took at the 1999 MRCG meeting to my web page, in case anybody is interested. I have pictures of many radios ranging from pre-WW-II trench radios to (*gasp*) a German sand-state rig I displayed at the show, with mostly gear from the 1940's and 1950's. There are a few BC-610 transmitters, some green ground-pounder gear, and even a couple of green trucks thrown into the

mix. Whether you like green radios or black radios, you might want to take a peek if you like the military firebottle rigs.

If you're interested, head on over to my web page (see below) and follow the obvious link. Also, take a look at my trade list while you're there. :-)

--

Mark J. Blair, KE6MYK <mblair@gruumsh.irv.ca.us>
PGP 2.6.2 public key available from <http://pgp.ai.mit.edu/>
Web page: <http://members.home.net/mblair1>
DO NOT SEND ANY UNSOLICITED COMMERCIAL EMAIL TO THIS SITE

Date: Tue, 11 May 1999 06:39:37 -0400 (EDT)
From: Sandra L Knepper <slkst29+@pitt.edu>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
cc: collins@qth.com
Subject: Dayton
Message-ID: <Pine.GS0.3.96L.990511063634.3002C-1000000@unixs5.cis.pitt.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Unexpectedly, I have room to take someone to Dayton. Leaving Thursday and returning Saturday evening to Johnstown, PA. If you have never been to Dayton or need transportation, please leave me know. I have two fleamarket spaces and a motel space for two evenings. Thank you.

Dave, W3ST
Publisher of the Collins Journal

Message-ID: <000301be9b9d\$0116e140\$b1c61b26@mikewarr>
From: "Mike Warren" <w5maz@earthlink.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: unusual tube?
Date: Tue, 11 May 1999 05:57:02 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Greetings All,

Ran across a tube that I've not encountered before. It's marked as follows:

ADMIRALTY
PATT. W1280

NR73

It's a glass ST shape octal base and looks like it might be a dual triode.

Anybody have any info or have a need for it?

Thanks,

Mike Warren W5MAZ

Message-ID: <004001be9b9f\$3500c1e0\$b1c61b26@mikewarr>
From: "Mike Warren" <w5maz@earthlink.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Need late production R-388 manual
Date: Tue, 11 May 1999 06:12:48 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
 charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Greetings All,

Have acquired a very nice 1962 contract R-388 but the manual that came with it is from 1952.

This model R-388 has a "Break-in" toggle switch on the front panel in place of one of the headphone jacks. Can anyone point me to a source for manual or schematic?

Thanks,

Mike Warren W5MAZ
15533 Sandhill Circle
Eden Prairie, MN 55347

Date: Tue, 11 May 99 07:19:49
From: Chris <c_sieg@conknet.com>
Subject: Connectors and NOS Tubes
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <Chameleon.926421768.c_sieg@mecs.conknet.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Hi Folks,

Somebody asked about mic connectors the other day, so here is a list of a few

that I have:

I have a limited number of the 11 pin power plugs & sockets available. These are the 11 pin 'octal' style connectors used on Heath and Collins equipment. The plug, male, has no boot and is \$2.50. The socket is a 2 piece job that includes a screw on boot and is \$10. Both are new stock, shipping is extra. I have just recently found a source for the 2 pin mic connectors used on most of the Heath rigs, part number MC-80. These are new and the price is \$8.00. If any one needs twin-ax connectors, the antenna connector for a R-390A, I have some new ones for \$3.75. Also, I have some of the panel mount LARGE BNC (C) connectors ie unbalanced R390 antenna connector for \$3.50 (NOS). I don't have the mating connector, just the chassis mount female.

I just received some PJ-068 mic connectors, these are the skinny phone plugs used on the KWM-2, ect.
for the mic connector. \$5

Shipping in the US is \$2.00 for the first connector then \$.50 for each additional one.

New Tubes:

I have a large quantity of the following New Old Stock tubes:

1AD4, 3A5, 6AT6, 6AQ6, 6BD6, 6BJ6A, 6AS5, 408A, 5784

These tubes are JAN in the original boxes, your choice \$1.25 each.

Also, New Old Stock 6SK7 & 6SG7 tubes \$2.00

I have a REALLY large stock of 6418 sub-miniature wire leaded tubes at .35 each.
One fellow

who bought some of these tubes successfully made a 2 tube regen with them.

Shipping in the US is \$2.75 for the first tube then \$.20 for each additional one.

Thanks & 73

-Chris

Name: Chris WA3LDI
E-mail: Chris <c_sieg@conknet.com>
URL <http://www.conknet.com/piexx>
Date: 5/11/99
Time: 7:19:49 AM

Message-ID: <37382C40.40DE@tenet.edu>
Date: Tue, 11 May 1999 08:10:24 -0500
From: "Catherin Dentremont" <cdent@tenet.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Dymek mystery box
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Ed Tanton wrote:

>

> SASubject: McKay Dymek DA-100 whatzit.

<snipped>

Ed, Ron es the group:

The indoor control boxes seem to be coming out of the woodwork lately...my DA-100D has brushed alum face and black end-caps...but the <outside> 'active antenna' whip always seems to get lost in the shuffle. This unit was reviewed in QST a number of years back...does anyone have a schematic or any other docs that might be available to copy?

Tnx es 73, Gerald W5BA cdent@tenet.edu

End of BOATANCHORS Digest 2541
